REMARKS

An object of the present invention is related to a conductor polymer film comprising a polymer having a conductive polymer adhered to the surface thereof (see Claims 1 and 10, and page 1, first paragraph). A preferred embodiment of the present invention is to employ the conductive polymer film as protective film for a polarizing plate (see page 11, second full paragraph).

The rejection of Claims 1-5 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujimaki et al. (U.S. 6,191,837) in view of Hani et al. (U.S. 5,334,424) is respectfully traversed.

Fujimaki describes a liquid crystal display having an organic conductive layer disposed between a transparent substrate (i.e., glass, see element **508** in Fig. 1B, col. 12, ℓ. 15), and a polarizing plate (see element **505** in Fig. 1B). Additionally, Fujimaki describes a liquid crystal display in which a polarizer plate is disposed between a transparent substrate and an electric conductive layer (see Fig. 2). Fujimaki describes that the electroconductive film comprises a polythiophene compound (col. 6, ℓℓ. 40-55). Fujimaki also describes that the electroconductive film generally has a thickness of from 100 Å unit to 1 μm (col. 11, ℓℓ. 23-25); and a surface resistivity of about 100 kΩ/square (col. 10, ℓℓ. 8-11).

It is noted that Fujimaki does not describe laminating an electroconductive layer through either an acetyl cellulose material or a norbornene material (see Claims 1 and 10). Further, Fujimaki does not describe a conductive polymer film comprising a polymer film and a conductive polymer adhered to the surface thereof; wherein the conductive polymer film has a visible light transmission of 78% or more.

On the other hand, Hani provides a modest suggestion that a polythiophene layer may be adhered to a norbornene substrate (col. 5, ℓ. 60 – col. 6, ℓ. 10). However, Hani does not

describe a conductive polymer film comprising a polymer film and a conductive polymer adhered to the surface thereof, in which the polymer film comprises an acetyl cellulose material and the layer of the conductive polymer has a thickness of 3 μm or less.

Furthermore, Hani does not describe a polarizer plate comprising a polarizer film and a conductive polymer film comprising the polymer film which comprises norbornene material and a conductive polymer adhered to the surface thereof. Additionally, Hani does not describe a polarizer plate in which the conductive polymer film is adhered to the outermost layer (see Claim 10). Hani suggests many things, however it would be difficult for an ordinarily skilled artisan to arrive at the inventions as described in Claims 1 and 10 given the disclosure of Fujimaki and Hani.

This is especially true in view of the fact that Fujimaki states that it is undesirable to deposit material made of triacetylcellulose (see col. 5, $\ell\ell$. 5-24). As noted above, Fujimaki describes that an electroconductive layer may be disposed between a polarizing plate and a transparent substrate or the polarizing plate may be disposed between the electroconductive layer and the transparent substrate. However there is no suggestion in either of the two disclosures that would lead one to believe that a polarizing plate would be capable of adhering to a conductive polymer film comprising a polymer film and a conductive polymer adhered to the surface thereof.

Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw this rejection.

It is believed that the claims in their current form are in a condition for allowance. Should the Examiner deem that a personal or telephonic interview would be helpful in advancing this application toward allowance, he is encouraged to contact Applicants' undersigned representative at the below-listed telephone number.

Respectfully submitted,

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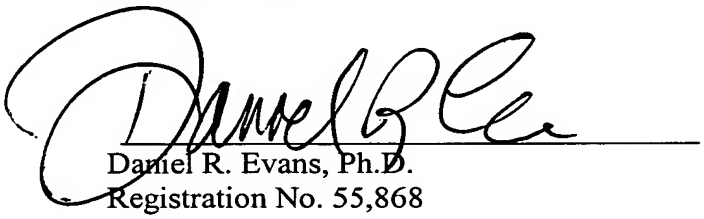

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